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ABSTRACT

One of the units developed as part of the "Around the World" exploratory language program in South Carolina, this unit on Brazil aims to develop in students an awareness of Brazilian culture through experiential language and cultural activities. The guide has the following components: (1) a list of resources including books, special interest areas, films, and information agencies; (2) suggestions on room decor, which includes brief discussions of Brazilian signs and trinkets, and instructions on setting up displays and celebrations of Brazilian culture; (3) the Portuguese language section, which includes teaching hints, useful expressions, structural models, and the video tapescript; (4) the cognitive component in the form of an introductory essay and discussion on it; (5) a presentation of Brazilian food, crafts, music, dance and sports; and (6) three cultural components on Carnaval in Rio, nature and the Brazilians, and a brief discussion of the Brazilian people. (AMH)

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AROUND THE WORLD: BRAZIL
An Exploratory Unit for Middle School Students

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LIST OF RESOURCES

Books

Robert Marconi. Brasil Vivo: Brazil Alive. Editora Renes, 1971, 323 pp. Illustrated photographic record of Brazil. Written in both Portuguese and English.

Sonia and Tim Gidal. My Village in Brazil. Random House, 1968, 77 pp. Illustrated story format. Customs of Amazonian village are discussed.

E. W. Egan. Brazil in Pictures. Visual Geography Series. Sterling Publications, 1972, 64 pp. Illustrated. History, land, people, economy and government.

R. A. Wellington. The Brazilians: How They Live and Work. How They Live and Work Series. David and Charles, 1974, 175 pp. Black and white illustrations, maps. Good source of information and short chapters.

Fred Hall. Land of Coffee. Encyclopaedia Press, 1964, 40 pp. Illustrated. Story of Brazilian family who lives and works on a coffee farm.

Gilberto Freyre. New World in the Tropics: The Culture of Modern Brazil. Alfred A. Knopf, 1959, 288 pp. No illustrations. Treats history, foreign policy, literature, architecture. Suitable for teachers.

Vianna Moog. Bandeirantes and Pioneers. George Braziller, Inc., 1964, 294 pp. Interesting comparison of Brazil, U. S. development. No illustrations. Suitable for teachers.

Jim Breetveld. Getting to Know Brazil. Coward, 1960.

R. J. Brown. The Land and People of Brazil. Lippincott, 1960.

Elizabeth Bishop. Brazil. Life World Library Series. 1967, Time, Inc., New York, 159 pp. Well-illustrated. Well-written.

Charles Wagley. An Introduction to Brazil. Columbia University Press, 1971, 339 pp. No illustrations. Written by American anthropologist who lived 10 years in Brazil. Very informative. Suitable for teachers.

T. Lynn Smith. Brazil: People and Institutions. Louisiana State University Press, 1963, 667 pp. Few illustrations. Suitable as reference for teachers.

Gilberto Freyre. The Masters and the Slaves. Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1966, 500 pp. Including glossary. Interesting reading. Suitable for teachers only.

Fernando Azevedo. Brazilian Culture. Hafner Publishing Company, 1971, 525 pp. Black and white illustrations. Reference only.

Special Interest Areas

Anthony Smith. Mato Grosso. E. P. Dutton and Company, Inc., New York, 1971, 288 pp. Beautiful color photographs. Very well written. Highly recommended.

John Michael Cohen. Journeys Down the Amazon. C. Knight, London, 1975, 216 pp. The adventures and achievements of the early explorers.

Richard Collier. The River that God Forgot. Collins, London, 1968, 320 pp. The story of the Amazon rubber boom.

Alain Gheerbrandt. The Impossible Adventure. V. Gollancz, London, 1953, 390 pp. A journey to the far Amazon.

Tom Sterling. The Amazon. Time-Life Books, Amsterdam, 1973, 183 pp.

Films

Available from the State Department of Education Audio-Visual Library:

Brazil — 20 min. — color — 06010
Locates Brazil geographically and discusses climate, vegetation, crops, animal life and means of transportation along Amazon and its tributaries.

Amazon Family — 19 min. — color — 07620
Pattern of daily life in remote village of rubber gatherers on upper Amazon near border of Bolivia, Peru.

Available from Brazilian Embassy, Cultural Section:

Land of Many Worlds 25 min. color
A well-done documentary on the panoramic beauty and touristic potentials of Brazil as well as the progress and industrial trends of the country.

Cities of Yesterday and Tomorrow 26 min. color
Ten colonial baroque cities contrasted with Brasilia, the new capital of Brazil.

Cities of Porcelain 14 min. color
Flora and fauna of the Amazon jungle; a model Amazon farm; products of the region.

Neither Hell Nor Paradise 10 min. color
Oil research in the Amazon region made by the Brazilian Petroleum Company.

Amazonia, One Year Later 8 min. color
The openings of the Transamazonian Highway. The occupation and development of the Amazon region.

The World of Kumanchi 25 min. color
Life of an Indian boy in the Amazon region. Received prize in 1976 International Festival of Amateur Film.

Carnival in Rio 20 min. color

Rio, Carnival and Samba 25 min. color

Pele--The Master and His Method 90 min. color
(6 short films of 15 mins. each.) Pele, internationally known soccer player, teaches how to play this game in six films ("shooting," "heading," "trapping").

World About Us--A Dream of Two Cities
A documentary about the city of Brasilia, Brazil's new capital, established in 1961.

Information Agencies:

Brazilian Embassy
3006 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20008

Commercial Department
Brazilian Consulate General
630 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10020

Tourist Department
Brazilian Government Trade Bureau
551 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10017

Commercial Department
Brazilian Government Trade Bureau
551 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10017

ROOM DECOR

Signs

Stop	Páre (PAR i)
Danger	Perigo (per I gu)
No Parking	É Proibido Estacionar
Speed Limit	Controle de Velocidade (con-TROL ji ve-lo-si-DA-ji)
Welcome to Brazil	Bemvindo ao Brasil (bra ZEE u)
Entrance	Entrada
Exit	Saída (sa EE da)
No Smoking	Proibido Fumar (fu MAH)

Days of the Week

Monday	segunda-feira	(say-GOON-dah FAY-rah)
Tuesday	terca-feira	(TER-sah FAY-rah)
Wednesday	quarta-feira	(QUAHR-ta)
Thursday	quinta-feira	(KIN-ta)
Friday	sexta-feira	
Saturday	sabado	(SA ba do)
Sunday	domingo	

Weather

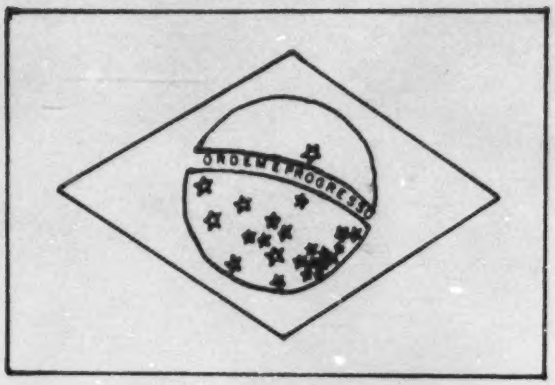
It's raining	Está chovendo
It's snowing	Está nevando
It's cloudy	Está nublado
It's sunny	É um bonito dia.

Unit of currency - cruzeiro (cru ZAY ru) $1.00 = 20 cruzeiros

Customs - Alfândega Mr. = senhor (or the short form Seu is used with the first name in colloquial speech)

Mrs. = senhora
Miss = senhorita

Language - Brazilian Portuguese



Brazilian National Flag:
"Ordem e Progresso"
(Order and Progress)

Green field; yellow diamond center; enclosing a blue sphere and 23 stars arranged to form the constellation of the Southern Cross. The color green represents the endless forests and grasslands; yellow, Brazil's gold and mineral wealth. Blue symbolizes the heavens. The 23 stars stand for the 22 states of the Federation and the Federal District.

What is your name?

There are two common ways to ask this question:

Quál é o seu nome?

or

Como você se chama?

And two says to answer:

Meu nome é . . .

or

Eu me chamo . . .

Nametag: A Toucan

Use yellow construction paper; color or paint black. Name can be written across bill.

Common Names

Girls	Boys
María	Antonio (ahn-TOHN-yoo)
Antonia	Carlos (CAH-loash)
Alice (Alici)	Paulo
Gloria	Jose (zoh-SAY)
Suzana	Marcos (marcosh)
Regina	Joaquim (zwa-KEEM)
Rosa (HO-sah)	Mario
Silvia	Jorge (zor-zi)
Ana	Alberto (albertu)
Raimunda	Alexandre (aleshandre)
Sandra	Joao
Elena	Jair
Janete (jan-EH-chy)	Sebastiao
Barbara (BAH-bah-rah)	Enrique
Paula	Pedro
Rita (HEE-tah)	

Teacher's desk: Professor, Prefessora

Note: The name Maria is frequently the first element of a woman's double name: Maria Teresa. It has at one point become so overused that now, it is no longer used alone.

Suggestions for Room Decoration

1. Brazil is a land of contrasts, from the lush vegetation of the tropical rainforests to the modern structural marvels and careful planning of the urban areas. Divide the class into two groups. Have half the class paint a jungle mural using different shades of green and showing the different types of flora/fauna indigenous to the country (use watercolors or crayon). Have the other half draw their idea of a city of the future. Hang the murals side by side or on opposing walls.

   NOTE: You would see many of the following in rainforests of Brazil: FAUNA: big bullfrogs, world's largest rodents, anacondas with bodies as thick as telephone poles, armadillos, anteaters, bats, monkeys, sloths, army ants which can devour a man in minutes, world's tiniest hummingbird (it takes 192 of them to equal a pound), poisonous frogs, mosquitoes, large butterflies, colorful exotic birds, man-eating piranhas and brightly colored fish (exported for aquariums in the U.S.). FLORA: water lily leaves as big as dining tables, palm trees, orchids, coffee trees. Trees and other vegetation are so abundant that they form a many layered canopy over the jungle floor. Ants live in the thorns of the acacias.

2. Brazil exports numerous products to the United States. Have a products display to illustrate Brazil's importance to us an an exporter. You may wish to display the empty containers of the following, labeled in Portuguese (of course). If this is not possible, have students obtain magazine pictures and make a collage.

cotton - algodão
coffee - café
tobacco - tobaco
bananas - bananas
chocolate - chocolate
sugar - açucar
rubber - borracha
chewing gum - chiclete
cocoa - cacao
insecticides - inseticida
(brazil) nuts - castanhas
castor oil - oleo de rícino
varnish - vernis
dyes (some) - tingir
corn - milho
leather goods - couro
gems (rhinestones will suffice, please!) - joias
quinine - quinino
snake serum (you may not have any of this on hand)

Travel Information: $760.00 round trip (depending on the season); 9-hour trip direct flight to Rio de Janeiro.

Brazilian Holidays

January 1	Ano Novo
March/April	Carnaval (lasts 3 days)
June 13	Santo Antonio
June 14	São João: One of the most widely celebrated of the holidays. Bonfires are lighted outside and potatoes, corn and cocadas (coconut candy) are eaten. Many balloons and firecrackers and all dance the quadrilha, a type of square dance.
June 29	São Pedro
Sept. 7	Independence Day
Nov. 2	All Souls Day
Dec. 25	Natal: Brazilians attend mass at midnight, do not sleep at all the night of Christmas Eve.

THE LANGUAGE

Ninety percent of Brazil speaks Portuguese; the remaining 10% is made up of various indian dialects. The Portuguese of Brazil differs considerably from that of Portugal. In Brazil, black and indian influences have resulted in the incorporation of different vocabulary to speak of different things. In Brazil, one can hear two basic variants of Portuguese spoken--that of the North sounds a bit different from that of the South:

> In the South /t/ and /d/ may in some cases be pronounced /ch/ and /j/ respectively.
>
> At the end of a syllable a Brazilian speaker may have /s/ and /z/ if from the North, /sh/ and /ʒ/ if from the South.
>
> In the South, /u/ is frequently substituted for the final /l/.

In this unit you will be learning the southern dialect, that of Rio de Janeiro, the language of the carioca.

Although Portuguese looks very similar to Spanish (they both have Latin roots), the pronunciation is quite different. Portuguese is a "nasalized" language. In spelling, the nasalization is often indicated by the use of the tilde: não. Often, it is not indicated; for example, the word muito is pronounced more like "muinto". Vowels preceding m or n are also nasalized.

The following are some consonantal sounds which you should be aware of:

chapa	pronounced = shapa	(ch = sh)
jato	pronounced = ʒato	(the "j" is pronounced like the s in pleasure)
nhonhõ	pronounced = ñoño	(nh = /ny/ in canyon)
rua	pronounced = hua	(r = very similar to English h)
lhe	pronounced = lyee	(lh = ly, very similar to Castilian pronunciation of ll)

Almost all nouns ending in -o or -or are masculine; nouns ending in -a are usually feminine.

Subject pronouns do not have to be used in Portuguese if the meaning is clear from the context. As in Spanish, the meaning is conveyed by the verb ending:

(eu)	falo	(nós)	falamos
(você / ele / ela)	fala	(vocês / eles / elas)	falam

So, if one says, "não falo português", the meaning is very clear.

Useful Expressions

desculpe	excuse me
te amo	I love you (chi amo)
te odio	I hate you (chi o-DAY-u)
sinto muito	I'm sorry (muito is nasalized: muinto)
boa sorte	good luck (boa sorh-chi)
tá bem, tá certo	O. K. (certo pronounced: cerh tu)
olha	look! (OL ya)
tenha cuidado	be careful (ten ya)
oi	hey!
anda de pressa	hurry up! (de pronounced: ji)
não aguento mais	I can't stand (mais pronounced: maish)
	(it, him, her)
Estados Unidos	United States (unidoosh)
Eu sou dos Estados Unidos	I'm from the U.S. (ay-oo so dooz estados unidoosh)
Eu não falo português muito bem	I don't speak Portuguese very well (portugesh)
Eu falo inglês	I speak English (inglesh)
Você fala inglês?	Do you speak English? (voce pronounced: vo-SEH)
Fale mais devagar	Speak more slowly

Greetings

bom dia	good morning (dia- jia)
boa tarde	good afternoon
boa noite	good evening, night
oi	hello
como vai você	how are you?
vou bem, obrigado(a)	I'm fine, thanks (a is for woman speaker)
de nada	You're welcome (ji nada)

In Brazil, good friends usually greet each other with an abraço, a hug.

Ways to say good-bye

até logo	see you later
até mais tarde	see you later (TARH ji)
tchao	ciao (chow)
adeus	good-bye (for good) (a-DE-oosh)
até amanhã	see you tomorrow

Colors

red	vermelho (ver MEL yo)
yellow	amarelo
blue	azul (a-ZOOL)
white	branco (BRAN-cu)
black	prêto
orange	laranja (la-RAN-ʒa) ʒ is like the s in pleasure
purple	roxo (RHO-sho)

Insults

bêsta	stupid	
chato	dull	What do you notice about the words
cachorro	dog	Brazilians use to insult each other?
cavalo	horse	

Gestures

Pinching ear lobe	good
Touching elbow	to indicate a person is jealous
Closed fist	stingy

Words of Portuguese origin used in English: fiasco, samba, saudade (a very special word which means a kind of nostalgia).

Numbers

um
dois
tres
quatro
cinco
seis
sete
oito
nove
dez
onze
doze

Structural Models

1. Introductions: Form a circle with the members of the class. Each must say his name and introduce the person next to him.

   Eu quero lhe (lyee) a presentar a . . . (pre-zen-TAR) I'd like to introduce you to . . .
   Muito prazer (muinto pra-ZEHR) It's a pleasure

2. What is . . . like? Como é?
He, she, it, is . . . é . . .

nice	(simpática (sim-PA-chi-ca) (legal (le-GA-oo)
not nice	chato(a) (ʒat-o)
pretty*	bonita
ugly	feia(o)
short	baixa (baisha)
tall	alto (AU-to)
smart	inteligente (in-tel-i-ʒen-ti)
stupid	burro (BOO-ho)

* Women may speak of men as "bonito", but one man will never use this adjective to describe another man. He will say, instead, "simpático."

3. Do you have (any) . . .? Você tem (algum) . . . (vo-SEH taym)
How many . . . do you have? Quantos . . . voce tem?

friends	amigos (a-MEE-goosh)
enemies	inimigos
girlfriends	namoradas
boyfriends	namorados
problems	problemas
money	dinheiro (jin-YEY-ro)

4. Where are you going? Para onde (own-ji) você vai?

OR

Onde é que você vai?

I'm going . . . Eu vou . . .

home	para casa (ca-za)
to the movies	ao cinema
to school	a escola
to eat	comer
downtown	a cidade (ci-DA-ji)
to the library	a biblioteca
to a party	a uma festa

WHEN . . .	YOU SAY . . .
someone sneezes	saúde (sa-OO-jee)
you answer the phone	alô, or pronto
you step on someone's toe	desculpe
you pass a friend in the street	oi
you're upset	óh meu deus do céu
you want to get past people	com licença

VIDEO TAPE SCRIPT

"PORTUGUESE: THE LANGUAGE OF BRAZIL"

You are now going to meet three Brazilians. Notice how they introduce themselves to you:

Bom dia. Meu nome é Celso.	Good morning. My name is Celso.
Eu quero lhe apresentar a Eurico.	I'd like you to meet Eurico.
Muito prazer.	Pleased to meet you.
Eu quero lhe apresentar a Magaly.	I'd like you to meet Magaly.

Now Celso would like to hear your names. Give your name when he asks you.

Qual é o seu nome?	What is your name?

(Students respond, "Meu nome é + Portuguese name."

Muito prazar.	Pleased to meet you.

In this scene, two men are in the library, a biblioteca. One of them is interested in the girl who is studying not far away. He asks his friend, "What's she like?": "Como é ela?" But he doesn't get a chance to meet her because he's late for school and must leave. Listen to what they say about the girl:

Como é ela?	What's she like?
Ela é simpatica.	She's nice.
É bonita, inteligente. . .	She's pretty, intelligent. . .
E, até logo.	Oh! See you later.
Para onde você vai?	Where are you going?
Eu vou para escola.	I'm going to school.

Now look what happens as soon as he's gone. His friend decides to go talk to the girl. But she's not interested in him. She wants to know the name of the friend who just left and what he's like.

Bom dia.	Hello.
Oi.	Hello.
Como vai você?	How are you?
Vou bem, obrigada.	Fine, thanks.
Qual é o nome de seu amigo?	What's the name of your friend?
O nome dele é Celso.	His name is Celso.
Como é êle?	What's he like?
Bem. . .Ele é burro.	Ah. . .he's stupid.

Well! He certainly didn't describe his friend in a very nice way!

Now you're going to learn how to count from 1-10 as Chef Celso lets you watch him prepare his favorite dish. Help him count the eggs by repeating each number after him:

um
dois
três
quatro
cinco
seis
sete
oito
nove
dez

Magaly has brought a picture of her familia, her family. She'd like to introduce them to you. Some of her brothers and sisters are not in the picture. She'll tell you how many she has. Raise your fingers when you hear the number of sisters she has, then the number of brothers.

pai (Father)	mãe (Mother)	irmã (Sister)	irmão (Brother)

Eu tenho dois irmãs.	I have two sisters.
Eu tenho três irmãos.	I have three brothers.

Who are the members of your family? Could you describe them? Listen to Magaly describe the people in the picture:

Meu pai é alto.	My father is tall.
Minha mae é bonita.	My mother is pretty.
Minha irma é inteligente.	My sister is intelligent.
Meu irmão é feio.	My brother is ugly.

In this scent two people are finding out some essential information about each other. The girl seems interested when she finds out that the man doesn't have a girlfriend. Then she wants to know if he's rich--if he has any dinheiro (money).

Voce tem namoradas?	Do you have any girlfriends?
Não.	No.
Voce tem namorados?	Do you have any boyfriends?
Não.	No.
Não? Voce tem dinheiro?	No? Do you have any money?

In this scene an impatient husband waits while his wife tries to decide what to wear that night. Finally, he tells her to "hurry up!" Repeat the names of the colors as you hear them.

vermelho	red
azul	blue
branco	white
amarelo	yellow
preto	black
verde	green
laranja	orange
roxo	purple
Anda de pressa!	Hurry up!

Here are several expressions you will hear and use often in Brazil. For example:

When you answer the phone:	Pronto
And what do you say when someone sneezes:	Salude
And what do you say when you step on someone's toe:	desculpe
And what do you say when you need to get past someone:	Com licença

---

Oh dear! Sounds like a lover's quarrel. Everytime the man says he loves her, the woman screams that she hates him. Then she says goodby for good!

Te amo	I love you.
Te odeio	I hate you.
Te amo	I love you.
Te odeio Adeus!	I hate you! Goodby!

And it's time for us to say goodbye also. We hope you enjoy your study of Brazil and its people who speak the exciting language called Portuguese. Adeus y boa sorte (goodbye and good luck)!

até logo até mais tarde tchao

Brazil: Country of Contrasts

The country of Brazil can best be described as unique. It is a big country--the fifth largest in the world. If we exclude Alaska and Hawaii, Brazil is larger than the United States. It is also a country of the young; over half of its population are under 19. If you look at a map of South America, you will see that Brazil covers one half of the continent and borders every country except Chile and Ecuador. However, whereas the rest of South America is Spanish-speaking, Brazil uses the language of her colonizers, the Portuguese.

Most of Brazil lies south of the equator which means that the seasons are the reverse of what they are in the United States: December-March are summer months; winter lasts from June to September. While we are enjoying summer vacations, children in Brazil are working hard in school. Their summer vacation starts before Christmas and lasts until late March. If you took a trip to Brazil in July, you would want to pack a coat. Winters in Brazil, except for the southern region, are not very harsh, however. The average year-round temperature is within the 60-83° range. Since Brazil is such a large country, you would find many differences in the people and the land as you traveled throughout the 22 states, just as you would in the United States.

Starting your trip in the Northeast, you would see beautiful beaches and swaying palm trees and there is nothing more breathtaking than the fields of sugar cane in bloom. This area is one of the most popular for tourists. Nowhere can the African influence be seen and felt more readily than in this region through the food, and especially through the music and dance of the candomble, an emotional mixture of African rites and the Catholic religion. Those participating dance themselves into a hypnotic trance, believing themselves possessed by particular gods.

In the state of Bahia is Salvador, the first capital of Brazil (there have been three) with its narrow steep cobbled streets winding up and down. Everywhere are remnants of the old former political and cultural center. Here, as everywhere in Brazil, you will meet cheerful and friendly people. At the beach the jangadeiros may ask for your help as they pull in their fishing nets, help that will be rewarded with a wide smile and a big fish. The rough and hardy leather costume of the vaqueiro (as is called the cowboy of this region) presents a surprising contrast to the delicate lacework for which this region is famous.

Leaving the tranquil, semi-desert land of the Northeast and traveling west, you would encounter the last frontier to be conquered on Earth. This is the land watered by the Amazon--the mightiest river in the world. As the world's largest tropical jungle, this area is responsible for the renewal of 50 percent of the Earth's oxygen and holds 1/5 of the Earth's fresh water reserves. The Amazon is also one of the cleanest rivers. The water of the Amazon is cleaner than most drinking water in the United States--nearly as pure as distilled water. And it is used to supply the country with hydroelectric power. The State of Para has a dike 40 kilometers long which can generate as much electric energy as is presently produced in the whole of the United States.

Because of the fantastic size of its forests, the Northern region was living in complete isolation from the rest of the country until a short time ago. Now the Transamazonian Highway links this region to the Northeast and Center-South highway systems.

Amazonia offers the worlds most varied animal and plant life: 250 animal species, including the jaguar, the sloth, and the anteater which uses its 16" tongue to reach down deep into the ant mounds. There are over 1500 kinds of fish and 1800 kinds of birds, many very unusual and exotic and brightly colored. There are also over 100 different kinds of fruit--all of which grow wild!

On the banks of the Rio Negro, one of the tributaries of the Amazon, you will find beaches that are totally insect-free. This is due to the presence of humic acid in the water which, although giving it a copper color resembling weak tea, is responsible for preventing insect reproduction.

As you head south into the central west region, you move into the area of the Mato Grosso. This for many years was a changeless region, the last stronghold of the many and varied Indian cultures who have surrendered to the spread of civilization. For as far as you can see there lies an unending carpet of trees. Forever present are the ants, termites, and ticks. Ant mounds are often 20-30 feet high. This is not the busy, noisy jungle, but one of a piercing and penetrating silence, broken only by the call of birds.

Traveling to the east into the State of Goias one reaches the capital of Brasil--Brasilia, and here must marvel at the contrast. Laid out in the shape of an airplane, this city seems like a science fiction dream. Congress is housed in a 28 story skyscraper. Residents live in glasswalled apartments, roads are constructed in such a way as to make traffic signs at intersections unnecessary. The city took three years to build and became the capital in 1960. It was felt at first that the city would be unpopular since it was so far inland, but in recent years, the government has had to limit residency to keep its population in check. A minimum annual salary of 10,000 is one of the requirements for residency in the city.

It is in the Southeastern region that one encounters the most active Brazilian life--such cities as São Paulo, world's fastest growing industrial community, and Rio de Janeiro, former capital of Brazil and famous for such landmarks as Sugar Loaf Mountain, Corcovado with the statue of Christ the Redeemer and Carnival, a mass public ball, occurring each year and lasting for three days. The same spirit of excitement and competition which characterizes carnival, can also be seen in the Brazilian love for soccer matches, here held in Maracana Stadium, the largest stadium in the world. Here one could see such internationally famous players as the great Pele. Everyone in Brazil is a member of at least one soccer club. There has not been a single occasion on which Brazil failed to reach the finals--in fact, she has won championships three times: 1958, 1962, 1970.

Enter the South, land of the gauchos. Here, architecture resembles that of European ancestors. Whole towns are built in German style and there are farms where wine tastes the same as in Italy. Here, Brazilians live a quiet, calmer life on the green prairies.

For all their regional differences, Brazilians are very much aware of, and very proud of their national identity. They are a warm and tolerant people; races mix freely, differences are honored and respected.

Brazil is one of the fastest growing countries in the world. Her importance in the world picture as an exporter is increasing at an astounding rate. The United States looks to Brazil for such products as coffee, gems and mineral resources and music which has been enthusiastically received in the United States.

For all its contrasts, Brazil is really something unique. It has been said that if a European gardener tried to lay out a garden in Brazil he would follow nature as a teacher and his garden would display the chief characteristic of tropical vegetation, namely variety. For if there is one thing Brazil presents, it is variety.

Discussion

What are the five regions of Brazil? What are some of their characteristics? Brazil has had three different capitals--name them. Why was the capital moved from Rio to Brasilia in 1960? How long did it take to build? What makes this city unique? What seasonal differences would one encounter in Brazil? Why is Brazil a country of the young? What are some of the chief products which Brazil exports? What is a vaqueiro? a jangadeiro? a gaucho? Why is the Amazon region so important to the ecological balance of the world? What makes the beaches of the Rio Negro insect-free? What types of animals would you find in the jungles of Brazil? How has nature influenced the life-style of the Brazilian? What is candomble? What type of electrical energy is produced in Brazil? Why have the North and Central West regions developed more slowly than the eastern coastline?

Activities

1. Find out an interesting fact about Brazil. Write a letter to a classmate telling him about it and why you feel it is interesting/important.

2. Plan a trip to Brazil. On the map below, draw a line suggesting the route you would take. When would you go? Why? What areas would you visit? Why? Tell what you would expect to find there.

FOOD

Brazilians begin the day with "o café da manha" (literally, morning coffee). This is not a heavy breakfast as we are accustomed to in the U.S., but consists, rather, as its name implies, of coffee and some type of bread. Brazil is famous for its coffee which is thicker and stronger than coffee in the U.S. Lunch, "o almoço", is a heavier meal, served at or around noon. And dinner "o jantar", is served at about 7 or 8 p.m. The Brazilian diet is rather heavily composed of carbohydrates. Rice, macaroni and beans are typically popular items, although a great deal of beef and pork or also eaten.

The national dish of Brazil is called "feijoada." This is composed of black beans cooked and served with sausage and pork and usually served with rice, collard greens and oranges. "Farofa," a mixture of manioc flour and butter sauteed with onion, is sprinkled over the beans and rice. This meal usually takes on the air of celebration as it is an all-day event and its consumption saps one of energy.

Another popular dish is "picadinho," small pieces of meat cooked with squash, okra, etc.

Feijoada (Serves 10-12)

2 lbs. black beans (soaked overnight and drained)
2 lbs. polish sausage (or Italian sausage)
1 lb. bacon
1 lb. pork
2 tbsp. oil
2 onions, chopped
2 cloves garlic, crushed
2 bay leaves

Place all but onions/garlic in large pot. Add cold water to cover. Bring to boil, lower heat and simmer 1 hour or until beans are cooked. Add more water if necessary. Saute onions and garlic in oil. Add to pot and cook 10 minutes longer. Remove neats and arrange on platter. Serve beans over rice. This dish is traditionally served with collards (recipe follows) and orange slices.

Rice is cooked a bit differently in Brazil--it is not simply boiled as in the U.S. It is first sauteed with onion and green pepper (lightly!) and then boiled.

Collards

Wash leaves and remove stems. Layer healthy leaves, about ten at a time and roll tightly from the bottom. Slice each roll horizontally,

as thinly as possible. Throw into boiling salted water and boil for no more than 2 minutes. Drain. In a pan, fry a few strips of bacon cut into 1 inch pieces. To the bacon add finely chopped onion and a crushed garlic clove. When the onion becomes soft, add the collards and saute about 2 minutes longer.

Pudim de sogra (mother-in-law's pudding) 6 servings

12 bananas sliced lengthwise
1 (8 oz.) package cream cheese
1 (14 oz.) can condensed milk
4 egg whites
½ c. sugar

Place sliced bananas in buttered baking dish. Bake in 350° oven 3-5 minutes. Beat cream cheese till light and fluffy. Add milk and beat till smooth. Spread over bananas. Beat egg whites with sugar till stiff peaks form. Spoon meringue over banana mixture and bake 350° oven 10 minutes or until browned.

Cafezinho (Brazilian Coffee)

1. Buy some real Brazilian powdered coffee beans (obtainable in specialty stores.)

2. Bring a small pot of water almost to a boil.

3. Pour the powdered coffee into the almost-boiling water. How much depends on how strong you want the coffee to be. The stronger the better. (For the first time, try a tablespoon for each cup (demi-tasse) desired.)

4. Stir just once or twice.

5. Just as the water begins to boil up, take the pot off and pour your coffee through a piece of fine cloth.

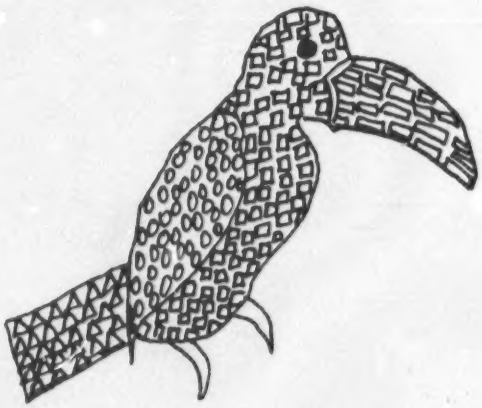
6. Serve in demi-tasse or expresso cups. Invite your guest to add as much sugar as he wants before you pour the coffee. The Brazilians drink it very sweet.

7. Never use milk or cream and never re-heat. Good cafezinho must be brewed fresh every time.

Mosaic

Mosaics are very popular in Brazil. A visitor to Manaus or Brasilia would see streets paved with mosaic designs in black and white or a variety of colors. The techniques of mosaics may be learned in many different ways of varying complexities.

Cut-paper mosaics can be very striking. Students may use construction paper cut into small bits, but colored sections of magazine pages are just as effective and perhaps more economical. These tiny pieces are arranged and glued very closely together on heavy paper or cardboard, on a design or picture planned previously by the student. A design or drawing should be planned for sections of paper bits to be applied by colors (designs should be kept very simple). Macaroni mosaics can also be made. Flat, sheet macaroni can be painted and broken into pieces and arranged on a design. These pieces should be glued on heavy cardboard or wood which has been painted or covered with colored paper. The pieces should be placed with a small (approximately 1/8 inch) space between each piece so that the color beneath will show. Try also seeds, eggshells, beads, grass, leaves, or a mixture of different materials.



The Faces of Brazil

Have students display their imagination by designing and constructing a carnival mask from such materials at hand as: colored paper, paper bags, cardboard boxes, egg cartons, foil, balloons, yarn, ribbon, wire mesh, scraps of fabric, etc. Judge these at your own "carnival" and award prizes to the winners.

MUSIC

The Adventures in Music series (2 records for levels 1-6) is in many libraries. The guidebook in each album has excellent suggestions of activities, not only in music, but in related arts.

1. "laranjeriras" from Saudades do Brazil by Darius Milhaud RCA Victor: Adventures in Music, Grade 2, Volume 1, LES 1001.

   Darius Milhaud lived for a time in Rio de Janeiro. This entire suite is made up of compositions named after streets, districts, or landmarks in Rio de Janeiro. The music pictures an atmosphere or a feeling for these places. (Milhaud is a French composer)

2. "The Little Train of the Caipira" (Toccata) from Bachianas Brasileiras No. 2 by Heitor Villa-Lobos AIM Grade 3, Vol. 1 - Villa-Lobos is a Brazilian composer. There is a nice description of Brazilian instruments in the guide.

3. "Copacabana" from Saudades do Brazil RCA AIM Grade 4, Vol. 2
   "Copacabana" uses the samba rhythm pattern.

   The guide has a good description of the carnival.

4. "Brazilian Dance" from Three Dances for Orchestra, by Carmago Guarnieri AIM, Grade 6, Vol. 2.

   Guarnieri is a Brazilian composer.

5. "The Chameleon" and "All Hail the Queen, " Brazilian folk songs, may be found in Making Music Your Own, Book 6 (Silver Burdett Company).

DANCE

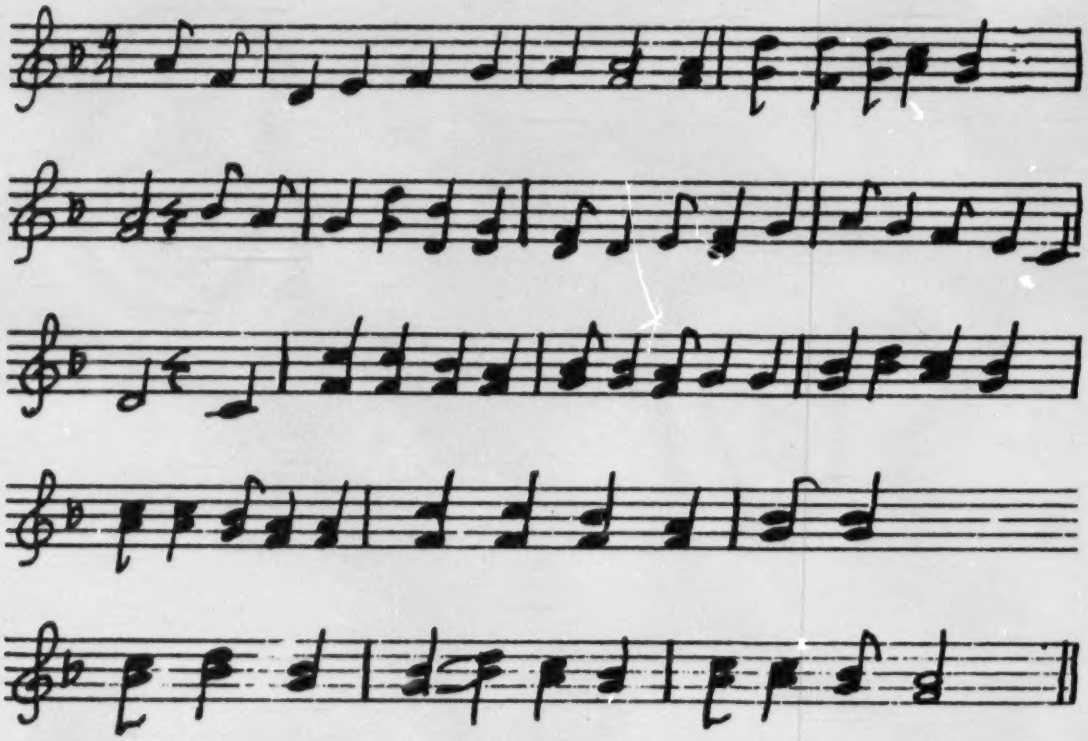
Dance plays a very important part in Brazilian culture. Two of the most popular dances (also widely known in the U.S.) are the samba and its offspring, the bossa nova, a more sophisticated version. The samba is an outstanding example of the African influence in Brazil--it was originally an African dance. There are many samba schools, or clubs, in Brazil, the members of which meet throughout the year to learn songs and dances for the coming carnaval. Much time and money is devoted to these schools. Each "school" tries to build the most beautiful float, compose the best music and dance and design the most attractive costumes. Groups select a composer to write samba music especially for them.

The samba is a very fast and lively dance. The basic step is very simple, so simple it almost defies description, but you would see many variations as a great deal depends on individual style. Try it yourself (classic count 1, 2,3):

Move your left or right foot forward a step (count 1), then hold it for 2 counts (2,3) as if you were going to jump and then chickened out. You should be sliding your other foot back as the one goes forward in a scissors motion:

Now try a variation on the basic step: With a springing motion, cross the right foot over the left, lifting only the heel of the left foot. Same count: 1, 2,3 now the left foot over the right and so on, very repidly to the samba beat.

Samba music may be difficult to find in the U.S. If you are not able to find a recording, try substituting a bossa nova beat such as "The Girl from Ipanema." The tempo is much slower, but the beat is the same.

DANCING THE SAMBA

La Conga

A fun dance to perform with a large group is the Conga. Music is not really necessary for this dance, although you may want to have a team of percussionists keeping the beat for the class. (12345 6)

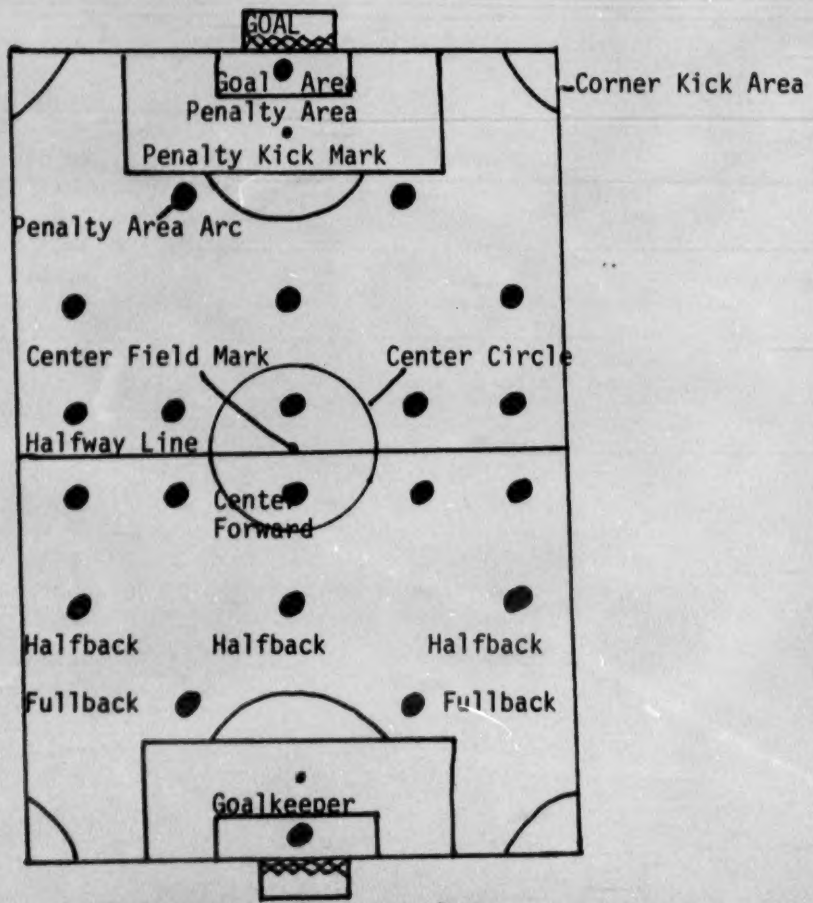
Students form a single line moving in any direction. Each student places his hands on the shoulders or waist of the person in front of him to form a chain which will move around the room.

Take 3 steps and kick, alternating left and right feet (1 2 3 KICK). Be careful not to kick each other--this is not a violent dance. A variation would be to have 2 lines going in opposite directions.

SOCCER

Soccer in Brazil is played just as it is in the United States. It is played by 11-member teams. In addition to the goalkeeper, each team includes two fullbacks, who are stationed near their team's goal and have a basically defensive function; three halfbacks, whose function is both offensive and defensive, and five forwards, stationed near the center line, who are the principal attacking players.

Each team lines up in its own half of the playing area at the start of play, facing the opposing team's goal. The object is to score points by putting the ball into the opposing team's goal while preventing the opposing team from scoring. When a member of a team succeeds in propelling the ball into the opposing team's goal, by kicking it or striking it with another legal part of the body, he scores a goal which counts one point. The goalkeeper alone may use his hands and arms on the ball while in the act of defending his team's goal. Non-professional games are usually divided into 22-minute quarters. Penalty kicks are awarded to an opposing team for such illegal bodily contact as pushing, holding, striking, or kicking an opponent. English terms to describe positions and turf areas are also used in Brazil.



CARNAVAL

This is the most exciting time of the year in Rio. The celebration takes place before Lent and lasts for three full days and nights. The weather is usually sunny and warm, for February is summertime in Brazil.

Mile-long crowds congregate along the sidewalks--tourists as well as native Brazilians gather to participate in the mass public masquerade. Drums in the distance signal and start the parade. The floats approach, followed by men in formal dress wearing top hats and gloves and carrying canes. They tip their hats and bow to the crowds as they pass. Behind them are scores of samba groups, dancing down the street in elaborate, brightly-colored costumes, some of which are very costly, each vying for the prize in the competition. There is dancing in the streets and the nightclubs are filled with people.

Carnival celebrations reached Brazil by way of the old Portuguese Shrove Tuesday celebrations. It was not always such a lavish affair; originally, the Brazilian version of the Portuguese celebration lasted one day and consisted of throwing cold water and sacks of flour. As is the way with many celebrations, however, carnaval is rapidly becoming spoiled by commercialism and a false idea of what appeals to the tourist. Loudspeakers blare out advertisements and music which interrupts the music of the samba dancers. Composers are hired to write music for the samba competitions and allow these songs to be broadcast long before the Carnaval celebrations have begun. Photographers break into performances to get good shots. One of the virtues of the carnival celebration was its spontaneity--it belonged to the people, it was the people. Some of its charm has been lost to commercialism, but the gaity and national spirit of the people will never be lost. The carnival will always represent a catharsis to the people of Brazil, especially to the poorer sector who find an outlet in the festivities.

Discussion

1. Compare the origin of carnaval with that of Mardi Gras in the United States. What does the name mardi gras mean in French? What is Shrove Tuesday? How is it celebrated in other countries?

2. Do you feel the true spirit of many holidays has been lost to commercialism in the United States? Explain.

3. Why is carnaval especially important to the poorer sector of the country?

Activities

Plan a carnival--Brazilian style. You may want to include some or all of the following: contests for design of original costumes, masks; art judgings (mosaic, ceramics, drawings); samba contests, original music composition, soccer games, feijoada (national dish of Brazil). It would be advisable to limit festivities to the more recently-established traditions; that is, stay away from the throwing of cold water and flour.

MAN AND NATURE

Nature has had a profound influence on Brazilians, their attitudes, their way of life. Until recently, the Amazon jungle was an uncharted, unexplored area of the world. Certain regions could sustain no more than plant or insect life and certain types of animals. Other regions were the home of primitive nomadic Indian tribes. To help with the discussion on man and his environment, it will be necessary to have an understanding of this vast area which covers over half of the country of Brazil.

When one thinks of a jungle, immediately, visions of animals spring to mind. But the Amazon jungle, or more properly, rainforest, is quite different:

1. It is not alive with animals. Large animals are rare. There is insufficient food to support large predators. The animals that prosper are those that can climb high or swim to reach areas where light and food are concentrated.

2. It is not a dense and clinging mass. At ground level little can grow because the light cannot reach. It is possible to distinguish five layers of plant growth in the rainforest. The highest level consists of tall umbrella-shaped trees about 135 feet high. These treetops allow space for light to penetrate to the fourth level where medium-sized trees grow. Below them are the "third storey" trees, 18-40 feet high and dense enough to block light almost completely from the shrubs and herbs of the second layer and the ferns of the forest floor. The lower levels of the forests are dark and monotonous in color. Flowers are found only at the higher levels where the light can reach.

3. The lush vegetation gives the illusion of rich and fertile soil. This is not the case. When leaves and dead wood fall to the ground, they are quickly decomposed and the minerals are recycled back into the tree by roots which lie close to the surface. Because of this rapid process, no nutrients have been able to accumulate in the soil.

Discussion

1. Imagine yourself in the Amazon jungle. Close your eyes and try not making a single noise for five minutes. You are surrounded by miles and miles of green. The rainforest has been called "Green Opium". Why might this be a fitting name?

2. Have students research the following animals and find out what characteristics make them well-suited to the Brazilian jungle. How does each defend itself against predators?

bats	ticks	mice
monkeys	frogs	lizards
sloth	rodents	snakes
anteater	porcupines	ants
armadillo	opposums	termites

3. How are the following plants well-suited to the rainforest environment? Do plants also have built-in defense mechanisms? (thorns, poisonous seeds, etc.)

ferns	coffee trees
orchids	rubber trees
water lilies	

4. Plant a terrarium illustrating the different layers of plant life in the Brazilian rainforest.

5. Many of our aquarium fish must be imported from Brazil because they cannot live in our environment. Can you suggest reasons for this (temperature, chemicals, etc.)? If you have an aquarium, what things did you have to purchase to maintain favorable conditions? How does an aquarium illustrate the interdependence of living things? Plan an aquarium. What would you buy, what types of fish would you put in it?

6. Brazil is one of the chief exporters of parrots, but there has been a great deal of waste and carelessness connected with this industry. In 1968, 500,000 parrots died to supply the 10,000 sold. With the amount of handling involved in their exportation, only 1 to 50 survives. The yearly removal of 1/2 million parrots may be well within the reproductive potential of the species or it may be seriously threatening their survival. Harvesting of these birds, if done irresponsibly, could possibly lead to the extinction of the species. What animals have become extinct or nearly extinct as a result of exploitation (buffalo, alligators, whales, camels, etc.)? How can such occurrences be avoided?

7. Insects thrive in the Brazilian jungles. It has been said that every creature on earth serves a purpose. Sometimes this is difficult for us to see. What function do such insects as ants, termites, ticks serve? No species of insect has ever become extinct. Why? What diseases are transmitted by insects? One of the chief products for exportation in Brazil is quinine. What disease was this once used to cure?

8. How is it possible that the Amazon region produces 1/2 of the world's oxygen?

9. The Brazilian government has encountered many problems in its attempts to develop this region. Where man has interfered with the forest, clearing the land either for farming or for the building of roads, the soil is left unprotected. Heavy rains wash it away and it rapidly becomes unproductive. Since this region supplies 1/2 the world's oxygen, deforestation may bring serious environmental and climactic consequences. Discuss these prices for progress. What might some of these "environmental consequences" be?

10. Have students research Henry Ford's attempt to "tame" the jungle for the rubber industry. Where did he fail? What was the result? Discuss: Farming is more complicated than just using methods that were successful in another region. One cannot transplant to the tropics techniques, methods and processes that have been tried and tested only in temperate or cold climates.

11. Discuss: "We are condemned to civilization. Either we progress or we disappear." Do you agree or disagree?

12. Much of Brazil's movement westward in the past resulted from a desire for gold, gems, and precious minerals. What caused the movement westward in the United States? How did the two countries develop differently as a result?

13. Brazil's push westward has interrupted the lifestyle of many Indian tribes. What problems frequently arise as a result of contact with civilization? What problems come about as these Indians migrate to the cities? What similar/different conditions exist for the Indians in the United States?

14. Many of the Indian tribes are presently living on government reservations. It is the policy of the government to so protect them as they are eventually "integrated" into Brazilian society. Do you feel this integration will be possible? Discuss: the reservation gives a sense of confinement rather than escape from development and developers.

15. Discuss the Brazilian view of Nature: "Our land is the most maternal, sweetest, most receptive, most human, capable of exerting the soft pressure of its arm around the waist of all races and of all peoples." The Brazilian accepts and respects the power of Nature. How might this explain, in part, his characteristic racial tolerance?

16. The establishment of Brasilia as the new capital of Brazil was a step in the "march westward" to open the interior of the country to settlement and industrial development. Have students pretend they are members of the "planning committee" for landscaping and architectural development of the new city. What things would this city have to have? What elements are common to most cities? Why do you suppose the city was built in the shape of an airplane?

17. The Brazilian Government is presently planning a new city to be built near Cuiaba, the capital of Mato Grosso. The architect is trying to build a city which springs naturally from the environment. Have students draw a picture of what they imagine such a city might look like.

18. Just as Brasilia, many cities are designed to perform a special function. Obtain pictures of some of the following types of cities. See if students can guess the function of the city. Examples: ski resort, mining city, retail center, refining center, transportation center, port city, gambling/recreation, educational/research center, chemical, food processing, religious, manufacturing.

"Eu sou brasileiro"

"Leave 10 Brazilians in a room ... Come back in 1/2 hour and you will find friendly conversation and laughter." The Brazilian is perhaps best characterized by his love for life, his enjoyment of people, his tolerance for others and his respect for individual differences. Brazil is a country free of racial discrimination--a legacy from the Portuguese, people of mixed blood who intermarried with Indians and blacks. Class in Brazil is not determined by color, but rather by economic status and education.

Brazil is very big and diverse and Brazilians vary from one region to another: The Carioca of Rio, the Paulista of Sao Paulo, the Mineiro of Minas Gerais, the Bahiano of Bahia. Yet all have in common a strong national identity as well as that of their region.

Family feelings are very strong and extend far outside of the immediate family. Children are adored. In fact, it is often said that there is one line of business that will never fail in Brazil: infants' wear and toy shops.

They are a people in step with their environment, for the most part unrushed, unpressured by appointments. Of his roles as social man, producing man, consuming man, and political man, that of social man is the most important.

Discussion

How is "class" determined in the United States? Why have racial and ethnic tolerance been so slow in developing in the United States? What historical factors have perhaps contributed to differences between the two cultures in this regard?

How do people of the United States "vary" from one region to another? Could you, for example characterize the following: a New Englander, a New Yorker, a Midwesterner, a Southerner, a Texan, a Californian, a Floridian, a Westerner, etc. Which do you, personally, feel are stronger--loyalties to your region, or loyalties to your nation?

Do you feel the family is gaining, losing, or maintaining the same importance as in the past? Are children "adored" in the United States? Would you say the United States is a country of the young? for the young? Why or why not?

Discuss: "The typically Yankee (Northamerican) civilization is... civilization that has an appointment with the near future and is always in a hurry. Yesterday it was hurry to win the war, today it is hurry to win the peace."